THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH JUNE.

ACCORDING to some London papers Sir Ashley Eden, who arrived in England in the last week of May, was to have been entertained at a banquet at the Empire Club, about the time the last mail left, and the Earl of Lytton was to have taken the chair.

SOME TIME AGO His Highness the Prince of Arcot applied to the Home Government to be allowed a salute. On the 16th instant, His Highness received intimation by telegraph from the Secretary of State for India, sanctioning a salute of 15 guns. Well done.

IT IS STATED that in celebration of the birth of a son and heir to the Maharaja of Ulwar His Highness has remitted arrears of revenue amounting to nearly ten lakhs, and also the tribute due from the jaghirdars.

THERE IS every likelihood, says the *Lucknow Express*, that the dispossessed Talookdar of Sahlaman, Mahommed Nasim Khan, will "come to his own again," and before very long find himself reinstated in the position from which a decree of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner summarily removed him some months ago. His Honor Sir A. Lyall has had the case before him for sometime now, and there is likely to be a complete reversal of Sir George Couper's orders in the matter. Sir George Couper's act was most arbitrary.

ADVICES received from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor has determined to organise a series of reforms, and has appointed a commission to inquire into the development of local institutions. Another commission is to be appointed to consider as to central institutions, and a third to determine what share the people should have in the administration of the country. The coronation is postponed to May, 1883, and the Czar desires to celebrate the day by granting reforms.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR has the following on the Self-Government Resolution of the Government of India:

"The plan just sanctioned by the Government of India for the 'extension of self-government' throughout the empire is not politically quite so important as some of our contemporaries suppose; but it is a step forward, and is marked by an admirable tone of confidence in the people. It is, at all events, evident that the Government wishes the people to take into their own hands as much power as it can safely part with. Whether a hundred local boards could ultimately elect a provincial board with some power of legislation, or, at least, of authoritative deliberation, is another question, but we are not altogether without hope."

These local boards will make a grand edifice, but they ought to be crowned by elective Provincial and Imperial Councils.

REFERRING to our suggestion that Bombay should take the lead in erecting a memorial in honor of Sir Erskine Perry the *Indu Prokash* says:

But who is to move? All are really to worship the rising sun; but none cares for the sun that has set. You can get plenty of men to start subscriptions for big officials, whose greatest merit was that they took certain gentlemen into their confidence and wrote against the Native Press. You can get hundreds to follow such honey-combed gentlemen. But as for departed worthies like Sir Erskine Perry, why, what would the starting of a subscription list bring in except that it may satisfy a national sentiment, which is after all a sentiment, though every one is aware that it goes by the name of gratitude.

But what are Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Mundlik, Mr. Naorojee Furdunjee and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali about? Why does not the *Puna Survajanik Sabha* move in this matter?

THE SAME PAPER supports our suggestion for the publication of the reports on the Native Press:

We hope Lord Ripon will seriously consider the suggestion made by some of our Calcutta contemporaries that the extracts sent by the Government Reporters on the Native Press should be placed before the public. Before Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, they were made public but the idea of making adverse comments upon his conduct known to the world did not please the official and an attempt was made to induce Lord Northbrook to stop the publication. The attempt succeeded and since then the Native Press has no opportunity of knowing whether its criticisms are correctly reported or misrepresented. Only a few officials get these reports, though it is doubtful whether they care to read them.

TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE.

MISS HELEN GLADSTONE has been offered and has accepted the Vice-Principalship of Newnham College. She is the daughter of the Prime Minister.

THE BISHOP of Melbourne has refused to draw up a special form of prayer for rain for use in his diocease on the ground that the weather was the result of unvarying natural laws. Prayer, in the Bishop's estimation, is an agency more fitted for securing spiritual blessings than natural needs.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL thus notices the decoration of Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore with the insignia of K. C. S. I.:

We are exceedingly glad to be able to congratulate the Hon. Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., on the well-merited honour which he has just received from her gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. No Knight Commandership of the most Exalted Orders has ever been more worthily bestowed.

THE CZAR of Russia has presented the Emperor William with four splendid black stallions, of purest Russian breed. This gift is accompanied by beautiful Russian harness for the same, inlaid with gold. Two of these horses were harnessed to the late Czar's carriage when his Imperial Majesty was assassinated.

WE HAVE read with much pleasure the report on the Madras School of Agriculture. We make the following extracts from it:

We have at present, forty-two names on the roll of the college. Of these students, twenty-two come from Bombay, Bengal, Central India, Mysore, and Ceylon. Twelve are supported by Native States, zemindars and others, as follows:—Mysore State, 4; Puttia's State, 1; Gondal State, 1; Kattywar, 1; Karvetnagar, 1; Kalahasty, 1; Dewas State, 1; Yelandur Jaghirdar, 2; total 12.

The institution being the first of the kind established in India, and indeed the first ever established where caste prejudices had to be encountered, we had no choice but to begin on lines of a somewhat experimental character, though these were based on what has been established by long experience in Germany, France, the United States and other countries, where the State has alone engaged largely in efforts for promoting agricultural education. We must, therefore expect that the organization of the institution will need to be modified considerably as our experience in working it shows this to be necessary. One important modification now being introduced is in the direction of connecting the institution more immediately with the land administration of the presidency, Government having just approved of a scheme the basis of which is that the institution shall be utilised for educating and training in scientific agriculture a number of subordinate land revenue officials. When it is remembered that the Government of this presidency employs many hundreds of subordinate officials, in land administration duties, not one of whom has hitherto had any means of undergoing a suitable training for his duties, the importance of the step just taken will be duly appreciated.

A NEW literary work of Miss Toru Dutt has been presented to the world in the shape of "Ancient ballads and legends of Hindustan" with an introductory memoir by Mr. E. W. Gosse. The *Queen* has a very appreciative notice of this volume from which we give the following extract:

The legends are nine in number, but as only seven of the series originally projected could be found, two others have been introduced from previously published copies. The seven are in easy rhyme, and the two in blank verse the latter being taken from the "Vishnupurana," and the former more decidedly free and original. The volume concludes with seven short poems on miscellaneous subjects.

"Savitri," the first and longest of the ballads, is in many respects an extraordidary composition. There are faults in its structure, but, as a whole, it shows a rare command of language, and is fraught with grace and delicate sentiment. Its theme is the loves of Savitri and Satyavan. The details are too many for us to attempt a summary of them; but it exemplifies the wealth of oriental fancy, and embodies imagery and incidents of the most novel and striking order. In a strange, romantic, yet wonderfully realistic way, the author narrates, among other things, how Savitry, by the courage and power of her love, rescued the soul of her husband from the hands of Death. We have here the old idea that Love can triumph over even Death, and it is given us in a new form, and in language which, though simple and inartificial, is often very happily chosen and beautiful.

Alas! the fine flower has been nipped in the bud!

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT propose to amend the local Abkari Act, the object being to check the illicit distillation of spirits, now said to be very common in some parts of the Western presidency, by regulating and prohibiting the traffic in mhowra flowers. It is urged that the present open sale of the mhowra is not only prejudicial to the revenue, but to the morals of the people of the collectorates where the practice obtains. But a native contemporary says that *this* is a mere pretence. He tells us that the mhowra is not only used for the purpose of illicit distillation but is food for man and beast in Gujerat, and is, moreover, used in another form as medicine. We hope a full enquiry will be made before the Bill is passed into law.

THE WORLD and some other of the English papers hint that Madame Patti is about to be married, presumably to Signor Nicolini. Some surprise is manifested "seeing that the French law does not sanction a complete divorce, that Madame Patti was once the Marquise de Caux, and that the Marquis is said to flourish still."

WHEN MRS. LANGTRY was playing at Edinburgh the Scotch hobbledehoys studying at the local University sent a delegate to her to say that they had all fallen collectively in love with her, and each succeeding evening they escorted her carriage from her hotel to the theatre and back again.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest definition of a European as given officially by the Chief Commissioner of Burma.—"The term European includes all persons of European origin or descent, however remote, whether of whole or half blood, who hold to European habits and mode of life." After this, says a contemporary, may we ask, what is an Eurasian?

MR. MA, the Chinese diplomat, who was recently sent to this country to confer with Lord Ripon on the opium question has, we see, just been ordered to accompany an American Mission to Corea to look after the interest of China. The Chinese Government are also sending four of their men-of-war, having according to the Far East papers, been alarmed by report of a great gathering of Russian and English war-ships about to make a descent upon Corea. In a letter from Newchwang it is stated that the Russians have actually marched into and taken possession of a portion of Corea. The Coreans, it is said, look to China for protection.

THE QUESTION of passes to Kashmir is apparently causing much discussion, in consequence of Mr. Henry, the officer on special duty at Srinugger, having reported that over one hundred and fifty officers are now in the valley without passes. Some years ago his Highness the Maharaja found that the number of European visitors exceeded by far the accommodation available. He therefore asked the British Government to let him know how many he could expect each season, and built, furnished, and carpeted a number of houses, which he has since placed at the disposal of visitors free of charge. In fact, says a contemporary so glad was His Highness to have Europeans with him, that he used to send provisions and fruits daily for distribution among the visitors. This was a sort of tribute which the Maharaja paid to British Paramountcy. The Punjab Government, with a view to put a stop to this free intercourse, started a system of passes. But who cares for these passes? And yet the Maharaja is abused!

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "A SUFFERER," writes to us on the subject of marriage expenses. We give the following extracts from his letter:

Marriage gifts have become a sort of compulsory taxation. This custom, which had its origin from the practice of giving an optional dowry by the ancient Hindus to their daughters at the time of their wedding, has degenerated into the present system of compulsory payment. You are aware, Mr. Editor, that marriage amongst the Hindus is regarded as a sacrament and the gift of a daughter in marriage by the father or other guardian before she attains the age of puberty is specially enjoined, by the Sastras: অষ্ট বর্ষা ভাবৎ গৌরি নব বর্ষাতু রোহিণী, দশমে কন্যাকা প্রোক্তা অত উদ্ধং রজস্বলা (Angira) This doctrine of our law-givers being considered as a religious precept and an essential element of Hindu orthodoxy forms the summum bonum of a father's duty in respect of his daughter's marriage.

But there is nothing in the Sasters authorising the commutation of the optional gift into obligatory taxation. If so, is it not to be wondered at, that such a practice is allowed to exist? The unfortunate fathers of girls, however needy and indigent are put to the rack and forced to pay a heavy penalty by the parents of boys and in some cases by the latter in academical costumes for the sin of such fatherhood? I call it a penalty, Mr. Editor, for I can neither call it a reason nor a valuable consideration that was supposed to be a privileged charge of the Koolin Brahmins in days of yore, in consideration of inferiority in class of the one and superiority of the other. This idea (though specious and in one sense consistent with

reason) of paying a price for bringing a koolin bridegroom of a higher order into wedlock with a girl of an inferior status, the class that was fostered in the primary stage of Hindu Society is now fast dying out with the decline of koolin-poligamy. Enlightened Brahmins of the present day look upon both the systems with abhorrence and regard them as subversive of the elements of connubial bliss and the well being of society. Is it not then irrational now to assess a money valuation on the bridegroom's intellectual acquirements or to say that the equivalent in price varies in the same ratio with his own or father's means? In these days of enlightenment and reform when the Hindus are daily shaking off the trammels of superstition and are ardently at work for culture of the female mind and amelioration of the social condition of the women, when female education and widow marriage are advocated with warmth, when marriage is no longer considered a professional trade and wives the *dassi* of their husbands' parents; does not the arbitrary practice of levying a large pecuniary payment in addition to the gift absolute of a beloved, a handsome and an accomplished girl by her father seem unwarrantable and call for immediate interference?"

THURSDAY, 29TH JUNE.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a long letter from a correspondent on the subject of the recent Resolution of Government regarding the revision of the salaries of the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service. Our correspondent, who seems to be a judicial officer, is as a matter of course full of gratitude; he thanks the Viceroy, both the late and present Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, and the High Court, and thus continues:

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to take this opportunity to dispel a notion that seems to be gaining ground in some quarters, that it is the executive officers that are the bulwark of British Rule in India, that it behoves Government to give them every encouragement, and that they are worse off than the Subordinate Judicial Officers, both in pecuniary emoluments as well as status. If those who entertained this notion will be pleased to glance at the past history of British Administration in India, if they will review for a moment the records of the Mogul Empire in India, if they will look into the history of the Indians before the Mahomedan invasion, if they will turn over for an instant the pages of English History and that of the other civilised nations of Europe, they will perceive this idea to be illusory and unsupported by the annals of both ancient and modern constitutional history. They will learn that the civil authorities were held in great veneration in times of yore by all nations in all stages of society, that in all patriarchal governments in the primitive state of society they were regarded as centres of honour and virtue and, in a great many cases, the Repository of Power under the Hindu and Mahomedan Governments, and the administration of civil justice was considered a regal prerogative, that the Civil Courts were the only palladium of a subject nation against royal agression, and the depository of their bill of rights, that they are the foundation-stone of loyalty to the British Government.

We cannot afford space for more.

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S London correspondent says that according to private information from St. Petersburg, the Russian and English Governments are about to conclude a new convention with regard to Central Asia. By the terms of this convention the English Government will consent to the Russian annexation of Bokhara at the death of the present Amir, whilst Russia on her part formally undertakes not to pass the river Darya, which will thus constitute the frontier between the two Empires.

FROM PRUSSO-AUSTRIAN sources there comes a rumour that Abdool Rahman Khan has complained at Teheran, by means of the Governor of Herat, that Ahmed Ayub Khan, now at Teheran, is engaged there in making preparations for the invasion of Herat. He, therefore, requests the Shah to expel Ahmed Ayub from Persia or compel him to desist from his present course of conduct as being a breach of neutrality.

SIR J. W. PEASE and his friends of the Anti-Opium Society have almost abandoned hope of being able to raise a discussion on the subject in the House of Commons during the present session. A piece of ill-luck disabled Sir J. W. Pease from bringing his motion on at the time originally fixed, and the renewed expectation that he would get a place early this month is not fulfilled. Over 800 petitions, with 56,000 signatures, have been presented to the House of Commons against the Indian opium traffic; and meantime it is said that the proposals of the Chinese Government on the subject are receiving attentive consideration at the Foreign Office.

MR. PIRIE DUFF read at the East Indian Association a very interesting paper on the prospects of Indian commerce. Indigo, he thinks, may be threatened by chemical imitations, but tea holds out the fairest promise of expansion; and much may be anticipated from the cultivation of rice, and still more from an extension of the wheat-growing area. If silk, as an article of Indian commerce, has seen its best days, the cultivation of jute—an industry which has only come into prominence since the Crimean war—may be expected to extend; while a vigorous growth of the tobacco culture and manufacture in a climate and soil so favourable to the nurture of the weed, affords, he considers, high promise in the future.

FRIDAY, 30TH JUNE.

THE WILL of Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, K. C. B. C. S. I., has been proved, the personalty in British India being over Rs. 50,000 and in England about £350

IT IS rumoured that Serjeant Ballantine sold the copyright of the *Experiences* for £600.

MR. WILLIAM DE BLAQUERE, heir presumptive to the Irish barony of De Blaquiere, and formerly Equity Registrar and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, died at Bath on the 23rd ult. Was he in any way related to Mr. Blaquere of Calcutta?

IT IS STATED that the editor of "Men of the Time" has sent through Messrs. Routledge, the publishers, a request to Mr. Patrick McGuire, of Calcutta, to write the Indian section for the forthcoming edition.

MR. JAMES CAIRD C.B., the Senior Copyhold, Inclosure and Tithe Commissioner, has been promoted from C. B. to K C.B. Sir James Caird will be better remembered in this country as the Commissioner nominated by Lord Salisbury to represent the Home Government in the inquiry held after the last great famine in Madras.

REFERRING to the examiners appointed to conduct the Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University for the current year the *Pioneer* says:

"Omitting the vernacular and oriental examiners, out of the *twelve* gentlemen appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University to conduct the entrance examination for the current year, no less than *eight* are missionaries. This speaks volumes either for the extraordinary ability which the body of Missionaries must possess—being as they are in such a numerical minority among educationalists—or, for something else. It is noticeable also that not a single principal, professor, teacher or master in a Government college or school has been chosen, which fact, considering their numerical superiority amongst educationalists, also speaks volumes either mental and tuitional inferiority—or, for something else. In plain English, it is full time the present method whereby the appointment of the examiners lies in the hands of three or four resident members of the Calcutta Senate should absolutely cease. It has become not only an abuse, but a scandal."

We entirely concur.

SWORDS imported for presentation as Army or Volunteer prizes are excluded from the operation of any prohibition contained in the Arms Act of 1878.

REFERRING to the appearance of lady graduates at the Convocation of the London University in academic costumes, an English paper says: "They looked like so many Portias as they made their way, through thundering applause, to the estrade to receive the roll of parchment testifying to the degree conferred upon them. The dress is almost a replica of the college cap and gown; the cap somewhat less exaggerated in shape, and the gown clinging closer to the figure. The fair students wore the costume with much ease and grace."

THE NUMBER of miles of Railway open and at work in India on the 27th May last was 9,641, the net receipts on which, from the 1st of April last to that date, were Rs. 1,41,22,965, or an increase of Rs. 8,97,532 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The average receipts per mile were Rs. 176 as against Rs. 166.

THE NUMBER of Joint-Stock Companies registered in the Calcutta Registry Office during the year 1881-82 was 19 with a nominal capital of Rs. 47,05,000, of which eight were tea companies, and the remaining eleven were silk, hide, jute, money-lending, book-selling, railway and steam navigation companies. Of the old companies in existence eight had increased their capital to the extent of seventeen lakhs and they were cotton and jute mills companies, tea companies and loan companies. Fourteen companies for the manufacture of tea, sugar, canvas, and for trading and tugging had wound up by dissolution or voluntary winding-up. The number of joint-stock companies in existence during the year was 190 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,84,64,016, of which 166 yielded a profit and the rest worked at a loss.

WE HAVE received a copy of the address which the Protabgurh Reading Club has forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy expressive of their loyalty and gratitude for the justice and generosity shewn by appointing Hon'ble Syud Mahmood as a puisne Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

THE WAYS of Government officers are sometimes inscrutable. A joint sub-registry office had been opened at Sreepore in the Magurah sub-division of the Jessore District. For the time it remained open, from 22nd January 1881 to March 1882, it did good business, yielding a profit of about Rs. 1500, but it was suddenly closed in last March. While the opening of this joint office at Sreepore had offered great relief to the sub-divisional officer of Magurah, it had increased registration work by inducing people to register optional documents, which they formerly avoided. To many villagers Magurah is at an inconvenient distance entailing expense and trouble, and we do not see why their prayer should be refused. The people have again applied to the District Magistrate to recommend the opening of a Joint-Registry Office at Sreepore.

SATURDAY, 1ST JULY.

THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL at Musal reports that it has been ascertained that the sickness prevalent amongst the kinds in Souj-Boulak is neither plague nor cholera.—*Press Commssioner's Office.*

WE ARE requested to correct a mistake in the statement of subscriptions to the Eden Memorial Fund, which appeared in our last issue. The amount subscribed by Nawab Ashanwoollah of Dacca is Rs. 500, not Rs. 100.

WE HAVE received a letter from S. C. M. of the Muir Central College, on the subject of Colonel Olcott's lectures on India's past greatness, on spiritualism and mesmerism. We make no doubt that the gallant Colonel is a sincere admirer of the sciences and arts of the ancient Hindus, and that by his lectures he aims at rousing the lethargic Indians from their torpor, but we regret we cannot give the letter *in extenso* for want of space.

WITH REFERENCE to the memorial of the inhabitants of Rishra and Mahesh submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject of the re-election of Babu Shibodas Banerjea as a Municipal Commissioner for the Rishra Ward of the Serampore Municipality we have received an extract from the proceedings of that Municipality recording a vote of thanks to the above-named Commissioner for his municipal services. The Municipality would have done better, if it had gone up to Government for the relaxation of the rule, which has led to the exclusion of Babu Shibodas Banerjea. Such a move would have been really useful to the rate-payers of Rishra.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following account of a Municipal case, which lately occurred at Nobodeep in the Nuddea District:

License for establishment of a distillery had been given at Nobodeep, the people protested against the measure on the ground of its being a nuisance for the noxious smell emitted by a distillery, and the site chosen for the distillery being an objectionable one, because it was in the way of the zenana ladies going to the river for bathing and other purposes. The Vice-Chairman of the local municipality instituted an enquiry through the Municipal Overseer. The Overseer's report confirmed the statements of the inhabitants, which was further strengthened by medical testimony. The distillery-holder were next called upon to take out a license from the Municipality, who upon their refusing to do so were summoned before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, who being satisfied that the complaint of offensive smell being emitted from distillery being valid fined the accused Rs. 25 for not taking a license and an additional fine of Rs. 5 per diem was imposed until the taking out of a license from the local municipality. The distillery-holders appealed to the Magistrate, who reversed the decision of the bench on the following grounds: (1) A member of the municipality was not competent to try a municipal case. (2) The place of an outstill being fixed by the Collector and Board of Revenue, the outstill holders are not bound to take out a municipal license.

A CORRESPONDENT indignantly protests against the abuse of patronage by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, who is said to be chiefly guided or misguided by his Personal Assistant. The writer says that the claims of meritorious native inhabitants of Chittagong are as a rule ignored and preference given to the kith and kin or the *country*-men of the Personal Assistant. Is this true?

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 25.—There is great activity in the English arsenals and dockyards. It is reported that Government has made arrangements to embark troops from Malta and Gibralter for Egypt, in order to protect the Suez Canal.

26.—The *Times* publishes a paragraph, stating that a British Expeditionary Force has been constituted, and that Commanders and Staffs have been appointed; all in readiness for active service abroad. An uneasy feeling prevails respecting the safety of the Suez Canal.

26.—IT has been decided that Cetewayo comes to England immediately.

27.—Military preparations continue to be made by the British Government. The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, says it has reason to believe that a force of twenty thousand men is now ready to leave for Egypt, in case of necessity.

27.—Consols are at 99¼.

28.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Egypt, stating that the Egyptian troops hold the Suez Canal, and are ready to destroy its banks with dynamite.

29—.It is reported that Sir Evelyn Wood has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Egypt. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Constantinople, stating that Lord Dufferin has proposed to the Conference to more strictly define the rights of the Sultan, the powers of the Notables and Controllers, and the measures for the restoration of order in Egypt.

29.—Consols closed yesterday at 99 3-8.

Constantinople 25.—The Sultan has conferred the Order of Medjedie upon Araby Pasha. The Conference has approved of the confirmation of the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt.

26.—A protocol has been signed by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, disclaiming the idea of obtaining any individual advantage in Egypt from the results of the Conference.

27.—The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, still urging the abandonment of the Conference.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office :—

Latest official reports from Kalahandea state that Khonds have dispersed and abondoned armed resistance, but that their attitude is threatening, retention of troops, police, and European officers essential to restoration of order and confidence and for apprehension of principal persons concerned in late outbreak. Kultas Saib to be afraid to return to their villages. Cultivation in many places is at stand-still, continuance of present state of affairs might cause local scarcity; details and causes of late outbreak can not yet be precisely stated.

WE SEE it stated that the Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I. has offered the Calcutta University a statue of the late Hon'ble Prossunno Kumar Tagore, C. S. I. The Tagore Law Professorship is the most splendid bequest made to the University, and in consideration of it the University ought to have erected a fitting memorial of the munificent donor at its own cost.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. Hindu Law on Marriage. By R. Raghoonath Rao. 2. Dacca College Calendar for 1882-83. 3. Paper Consumers' Circular, No. 276, for June, 1882. 4. Oriental Miscellany for July, 1882. 5. Ramayan in Bengali verse Illustrated, corrected and published by Doorga Churn Gupta, Gupta Press, Calcutta. 6. Sarungadhur or Ayurvedic Medical Work of the celebrated Sarungadhur, translated into Bengali by Ambica Churn Rakhit. 7. A Treatise on Domestic Medicine in Bengali compiled by Ambica Churn Rakhit. 8. Bijyan Durpun, a monthly Journal and Review in Bengali vol. II. No. 2 Pt. 2. 9. The Yatras or the Popular Dramas of Bengal. By Nisikanto Chattopadhya. 10. The Easy Interpreter. By S. B. P. Master, Bombay. 11. Indian Postal Guide for July 1882. 12. Proceedings of the Meerut Association for January and February, 1882.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself AN EAST INDIAN, addresses us the following letter on the subject of the employment of natives in the service of the State :

As there is a hankering for the admission of European C erks in certain Government offices, I beg you will kindly permit me to invite attention to the oft repeated orders of Her Majesty's Government, directing the admission of Natives of India to a larger share in the administration of British India, as well as to their extensive employment in ministerial Government establishments.

From the nature of the above orders, one may infer that the Home Government think it just that the children of the soil should not be deprived of a livelihood whenever and wherever under Government an opportunity offers itself. The abilities, business capacity, and trustworthiness of the Natives are beyond all question. However, as some of your readers would doubtless be glad to see what was said in their favour, so far back as 1830, let me here introduce an extract from the evidence given by Mr. William Chaplain, Commissioner in the Decan, before the Lords' Committee on East India Affairs on the 30th March 1830.

Questions.	*Answers.*
"In what manner would you propose to elevate the character and improve the condition of the higher order of the people ?	By allowing them to have a larger share in the "administration, and providing them with honourable and lucrative employment.
Do you think that the natives could be introduced into higher offices than those they at present occupy, not only with credit to themselves but with perfect safety to the British Government ?	Certainly ; with perfect safety to the British Government.
Do you think they are more particularly adapted to any one description of office than another from your observation?"	No; I think they are adapted to all offices. In point of natural ability I do not conceive them at all inferior to European."

[See Asiatic Journal, Vol. VII. Page 103.]

The foregoing shows that half a century back the Natives of India were considered fit for all situations under Government. Yet, Europeans are employed in preference, often on recommendations of friends and acquaintances, who, knowing well the hankering for such men, do not let a single opportunity slip in backing up Europeans of good address, but very much inferior to the children of the soil in attainments, business capacity and steadiness.

Our correspondent tells us that his remarks are particularly directed to the employment of European soldier-clerks in some public offices to the exclusion of the children of the soil.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 5th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 6th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject : The Interference of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 7th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject : Conduction of Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 8th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject : Compounds of Chlorine with Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1882.

THE PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

MAJOR EVELYN BARING, in discussing, in his Financial Statement for 1882-83, the question as to how far the policy of substituting articles of local production or manufacture for articles imported from England has been carried out, points out that the Public Works Department and the Military Department are the largest consumers of stores. The Finance Minister further states that the Military Department is cordially co-operating with the Government in giving effect to the orders regarding the substitution of local products and manufactures for imported stores. It will not, therefore, be uninteresting to state briefly the expenditure of stores in the Military Department for 1879-80, the latest year for which figures have been published.

It appears that in the early part of 1877-78 the Home Government directed that, in the existing unfavourable rate of exchange, every effort should be made to reduce the payment for stores from England by substituting articles of local production or manufacture for articles imported from England wherever this could be done with economy and without sacrificing efficiency. The local expenditure on military stores in 1879-80 amounted to £1,232,793 as compared with £1,215,940 in the previous year. The cash expenditure, however, represents simply the payments made in each year for stores which for obvious reasons, do not correspond with the actual consumption of stores during the period. The total value of military stores actually consumed in 1879-80 was £2,601,291. Coming to details, we observe that the total cash expenditure on medical stores during 1879-80 in England and India amounted to £88,709, which was considerably lower than the expenditure in the preceding four years. The actual consumption of stores in the same period was, however, £121,219, out of which £58,280 represent the expenditure of medical stores for military purposes, including issues to the value of £18,747 for the army in the field. The reduction of the cash expenditure on medical stores was due to the partial substitution of the cinchona febrifuge for quinine. The former is now extensively used in civil dispensaries and also in native military hospitals, the issues of quinine being limited to one-fourth of the quantity required, the remaining three-fourths being made up with cinchona febrifuge. It is worthy of note that even in the distribution of medicines to the sick, the Government makes an invidious distinction between its European and Native soldiers. Cinchona febrifuge is not used in European military hospitals, which recieve supplies of quinine. The extension of the use of this febrifuge is the most important point connected with the expenditure on medical stores. In 1876-77 the quantity of quinine and cinchona febrifuge used in India was 4,035 and 726 lb respectively; but in 1879-80 the expenditure of quinine was lb2,681 and that of the cinchona febrifuge lb6,802. A large saving has resulted from the partial substitution of the cinchona febrifuge for quinine, and we do not see any reason why the former should not be more extensively used. The drugs, chemical and surgical instruments and hospital appliances used in the department are mostly obtained by indent on England, but many drugs of local production is being gradually substituted for the imported articles, and considerable progress has also been made in the local manufacture of the simpler kinds of surgical instruments and in the repair of old instruments.

The cash expenditure in England and in India on account of malt liquor in 1879-80 was £76,552 and £96,783, respectively, as compared with £121,376 and £92,163 in the preceding year. The large reduction in the home expenditure and the increase in the Indian expenditure were due to the more extended use of hill brews in the Bengal Presidency. A three years' contract has been entered into with the local brewers for the supply of malt liquor at all stations above Cawnpore. The total quantity to be supplied in the three years—1880, 1881 and 1882—is 97,750 hogsheads. In 1880-81 no malt liquor was required from home for the Bengal Presidency, and the demands on England for 1881-82 and 1882-83 amount to only 12,400 and 7,300 hogsheads respectively. It will thus be seen that much has been done in the direction of substituting Indian brewed beer for the imported malt liquor. As regards Commissariat stores, the figures for 1880-81 show a considerable increase over those of the preceeding year, owing to the supplies required for the Affghan War. The cash outlay was £196,692 of which £47,180 was incurred in England and £149,512 in India. With one or two trifling exceptions, Indian tea is used at all stations in India. The cash expenditure on ordnance stores in England and in India in 1879-81 was £214,759 and £231,426 respectively; while the issues from stock in the same period were £340,859 and £1,110, 651. The substitution of brown leather for buff accoutrements for the Native Army in India is expected to result in a considerable saving of expenditure, as the brown leather can be manufactured in India at a cost of about 10 annas per lb, while the buff leather has to be procured from England at a cost of about Rs. 2 per lb. The question of its further introduction for the British Army in India, we are told, is still under consideration. India-made leather belting for driving machinery is now used in all Government mills and factories in place of imported belting. It now remains to notice the expenditure on clothing stores. The cash expenditure in 1879-80 amounted to £327,872, of which £315,164 was incurred in England and only £12,708 in India. Almost the whole of the clothing stores are obtained from England, the local supplies consisting chiefly of packing materials and small miscellaneous stores. With a view to reduce the payment for stores in England and to encourage local manufactures, the Government of Lord Ripon, last July, submitted a proposal to the Secretary of State regarding the supply of clothes for the uniform of the Army. They wrote : "At present no cloth suitable for British troops is manufactured in India, but we believe that the fabrication of such clothes in India is by no means impossible; and we would therefore beg to enquire whether there is any objection on the part of Her Majesty's Government to accept for British troops returning home clothing made of any other material save that bearing the Pimlico mark, at the full value of English clothing, if it be of equally good quality." The Government of India strongly recommended that if suitable cloth of local manufacture should be offered for sale at a favourable price, they be empowered to accept it. Lord Hartington referred the proposal of the Indian Government to the War Office which, as might have been expected, did not assent to it. His Lordship in communicating the answer of the War Office to the Indian Government, says: "I observe that your Government still indent for clothing for the Native troops and even for the police, and it seems to me desirable that your efforts should first be directed to the object of providing fitting materials for this purpose. The difficulties connected with any change in the material for clothing British troops will not have escaped the notice of your Lord-hip's Government." The use of cloth of local manufacture for the uniform of the Native Army will no doubt effect some saving; but it would have been much greater if the War Office had accepted the reasonable proposal of the Government of India; but over the expenditure on British troops the Government of India or the India Office at home has no control.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH BURMA.

WE OBSERVE that there are at present seven towns constituted as municipalities under the British Burma Municipal Act of 1874, and 24 other towns administered by district officers.

These latter towns are not under any Municipal or Town Act, and their funds are spent by the district officers with such advice as can be obtained from the "town elders." The Administration of British Burma has recently decided that three-fourths of the Municipal Committee of Rangoon shall be appointed by election by the rate-payers. "If the plan of electing committeemen," we are told, "is successful in Rangoon, the elective system will probably spread to other municipalities." This is full of hope. We have no doubt that Mr. Bernard's scheme for extending local self-government in British Burma will in a short time be supplemented by some system of popular election, so as to develop in the members of the Committees a real interest in their work. The seven towns which have been constituted municipalities will in future be classed as first class, and the 24 towns now administered by district officers as second-class, municipalities. Mr. Bernard admits that the inhabitants of the smaller towns will object to their townships being constituted municipalities. They naturally fear that the establishment of a municipality would cause new and heavy taxes to be levied, and lead to restrictions on the freedom of the people. But the Chief Commissioner thinks that, "If the towns-folk understand that no pressure will be put upon them to levy new taxes or to adopt harassing bye-laws, and if they see that they are relieved from the duty of paying for their town police, most of these towns will probably consent to be made second-class municipalities with somewhat narrower duties, powers and responsibilities." We doubt. Great care should, however, be taken to induce the inhabitants of the lesser towns to agree to the change. If their fears should be realized when their townships are constituted municipalities, it would have a very bad effect upon them. It has been decided that any town the income of which shall in future be Rs. 3,000 per annum will be made a second-class municipality. For our part, we think that the limit should be Rs. 10,000, instead of Rs. 3,000, which is a very small sum. A municipality which has a monthly income of only Rs. 250, cannot achieve any useful purpose. The people living within the limits of such a municipality do not receive an adequate return for the taxes levied from them and the restrictions placed on their freedom. The natural consequence is that they become discontented and wish to be let alone. We hope Mr. Bernard will see fit to modify this part of his scheme. All municipalities in British Burma will be relieved of police charges, and in return will be required to undertake all charges for schools, hospitals, dispensaries and vaccination establishments, within their limits, exclusive of the civil surgeon's pay. As regards schools, municipal committees will be responsible for the management of all Government schools within their limits, with the exception of high schools, normal and practising schools, survey schools and technical schools. They will also be charged with the administration of the grant-in-aid fund in respect of all aided schools within their limits. In Government schools appointments to masterships on more than Rs. 100 per month will be subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction. In respect of hospitals, vaccination and other medical establishments the committee will have large powers, except that they will not be able to alter the emoluments of assistant surgeons or native doctors in the regular service of Government without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Then the maintenance and management of certain roads situated within the limits of or close to municipalities, which roads have hitherto been maintained by provincial funds, will be made over entirely to the several municipalities. In the case of second class municipalities, no additional burdens will be imposed in place of the police charges of which they are now relieved; and the Chief Commissioner hopes that the funds thus set free will enable the smaller towns to do more than they now do for improving the schools within their borders, and for establishing scholarships for the benefit of boys and girls at such schools. In future Committees will be allowed to make transfers in the Budget from one head to another; to sanction permanent or temporary establishments, provided that the constitution of any new office carrying a salary of over Rs. 100 a month—for longer period than six months must be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner; and to sanction any work costing not more than Rs. 20,000 in the case of seaport municipalities or Rs. 10,000 in the case of inland municipalities. These changes will give the committees more power and responsibility than they now have, and they may, therefore, be expected to take some interest in their work.

The most important question in the matter of local self-government is the degree of control to be exercised by Government officers. Mr. Bernard distinctly lays down "that the power of the Executive Government or its officers to control or interpose should be clearly and narrowly restricted." The British Burma Municipal Act of 1874 provides not only for the election of Committee men, but also for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents. Hitherto the district officer has always been the President, though a non-official member has occasionally been elected Vice-President. Mr. Bernard remarks: "Hereafter, when elected Municipal Committees at the larger seaports come to take interest in and pay attention to civic business, it may be well that they should elect their own Presidents." The Resolution of the Supreme Government as the reader is aware goes much farther. We think that as the elective system has been introduced into the constitution of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, that body should, without further delay, be allowed to choose their own chairman. The chief resident Magistrate of the town, says Mr. Bernard, should be the President in the second class municipalities, but as this opinion is opposed to the principles laid down in the recent resolution of the Government of India, we hope he will see fit to modify this part of his scheme. The Deputy Commissioners are not to interfere with the acts and proceedings of the Committees of second class municipalities unless they are clearly illegal. Under the British Burma Municipal Act, Section 25, "the Chief Commissioner may by order cancel, suspend, or limit any of the Acts, proceedings or rules of any (municipal) Committee." Though the provision has practically been a dead letter, still its presence on the statute-book, rightly holds Mr. Bernard, operates as a menace to a Municipal Committee, fettering their discretion and weakening their responsibility. Section 25 of the Act will accordingly be struck out and in its place will be enacted a provision that if a Municipal Committee fails to carry out any of the purposes of the Act the Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, interfere, have the neglected work done, and make the cost of it a first charge on the Municipal revenues.

OUR JUDGES.

LAST WEEK we noticed the judicial vagaries of a Model Judge, whom the High Court has thought it necessary to teach the elementary principles on which the functions of the prosecution and the defence in a criminal case rest. This week we propose to notice the decisions of two Sessions Judges, whose judgments have come under the notice of the High Court. Both the cases were murder cases. The first case was an appeal to the High Court against an order of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Officiating Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, decided in December last. The facts of this case were these: One Samiruddin was charged with causing the death of one 'Baul Mir Alias Baber Ali, by inflicting on him a wound with a 'chheni' with the intention of causing bodily injury such as was sufficient, in the course of nature, to cause death, or which he knew to be likely to cause death." The dying statement of the deceased had been recorded by the Deputy Magistrate as a deposition, but it did not appear that the deceased had been examined in the presence of the accused, this evidence was, however, admitted at the trial before the Sessions Judge, although the Deputy Magistrate had not been called to prove the writing taken down by him. The medical evidence at sessions trial consisted of the deposition of the native doctor taken before the Magistrate, but no evidence was given to show that the injuries were sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the Assessors, found the prisoner guilty under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to death. The sentence was sent up to High Court for confirmation; and the prisoner also appealed. The appeal was heard by Justices Pontifex and Field. The judgment of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Field, who says:

In this case one Samiruddin has been convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge of Furreedpore sitting with Assessors and has been sentenced to death. This sentence has been referred for confirmation, and the prisoner has appealed at the same time.

In referring the case the Sessions Judge forwards a copy of a letter received by him from the Civil Surgeon, and expressing an opinion as to the nature of the wound inflicted upon the person, of causing whose death the prisoner has been convicted. We cannot receive or in any way act upon, this extra-judicial matter. The only opinion of the Civil Surgeon which can be considered in judicially dealing with the case, is an opinion expressed by him when examined as a witness under the usual tests to which witnesses are subjected.

The Assessors were of opinion that the prisoner should be convicted of murder. But the value of this opinion is very much diminished when we find that some important matter which should not have been admitted as evidence, was admitted to influence their minds.

The piece of evidence to which this observation relates is the dying statement of the deceased Baber Ali. This was recorded by the Deputy Magistrate as a deposition, but it does not appear that Baber Ali was examined in the presence of the accused Samiruddin, and unless he were so examined by the Deputy Magistrate exercising Judicial jurisdiction, the writing made by such Magistrate could not be admitted to prove the statement made by the deceased. This statement must have been proved in the ordinary way by a person who heard it made. If the Deputy Magistrate had been called to prove it, he might have refreshed his memory with the writing made by himself at the time when the statement was made.

The prisoner was charged with "causing the death of one Baul Mir, *alias* Baber Ali by inflicting on him a wound with a 'chheni' with the intention of causing bodily injury such as was sufficient in the course of nature, to cause death, or which he knew to be likely to cause death." This charge was probably intended to refer to the second and third clauses of the definition of murder contained in section 300 of the Penal Code. But it is defective and inexact as regards both clauses. With reference to the second clause it should have run thus? "Likely to cause the death of Baber Ali, the person to whom the harm was caused." With reference to the third clause it should have said "ordinary course of nature."

The medical evidence in the case is the deposition of the native doctor who was not examined in the Court of Sessions, as we think he should have been. This deposition goes to show that deceased "died from gangrene of the left lung and pleura brought on by" the injuries observed on his body. The native doctor further says, that the wound inflicted on the deceased was sufficient to bring on gangrene.

There is no evidence that the injuries were sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death. There is no evidence that gangrene was a likely or probable result of the injuries inflicted, or that death was a likely or necessary result of gangrene. The native doctor was not even asked, and did not say, whether the injuries inflicted were likely to cause death.

Upon the evidence on the record we think that the prisoner cannot be convicted of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Upon his own confession and the evidence of the witnesses Palon Mandal and Holodhur Das we are satisfied that he wounded or injured the deceased with a 'chheni' and we think that he ought to be convicted under section 326 of the Penal Code, of causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon. We set aside the conviction and sentence for murder, and convicting the prisoner Samiruddin under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, sentence him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

It would be seen from the above that it devolved upon the High Court to teach the Sessions Judge the very first principles of evidence. And yet a Judge so inapt and so inexperienced is charged with the function of dealing out the extreme punishment of law. He did not know what constituted evidence, what evidence was material, or what evidence was admissible, and yet in a murder case it was his duty, such was the irony of fate, to guide the assessors, and to assist them in bringing about a verdict. The

blind leading the blind, not in the ordinary concerns of life, but in grave issues involving forfeiture of life in satisfaction of law.

The other case was an appeal to the High Court from a sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Nuddea upon one Molookchand Sirdar, a Chowkidar, on a charge of murdering his own child. The appeal was heard by Justices Wilson and Macpherson. We give below the judgment of the High Court *in extenso* :

We are unable to confirm the conviction and sentence in this case, because the case was presented to the jury by the learned Judge in a manner which seems to us open to grave objection.

The charge was one of murder by a father of his child; the only eye-witness of any part of the transaction was a child; there were very many peculiarities about the case upon any view of it. The prisoner was undefended, and with the exception of one question to one witness, the witnesses were not cross-examined. In such a case, the learned Judge would have done wisely to lay the case before the jury with extreme caution and to take great care that the jury should not give undue weight to the evidence for the prosecution or overlook or under-rate its defects or incongruities. But the effect of the summing up of the learned Judge seems to us to have been to press unduly many points in the case against the prisoner and to minimise the force of the objections to that case.

Almost at the beginning of the summing up the learned Judge deals with the question of motive for the alleged crime. He says: "The adequacy of the motive is no doubt a matter for your consideration, but it is not a point which the prosecution is legally, (that is, as a matter of law), bound to prove." This direction is perfectly correct. And if the learned Judge had stopped with that, his treatment of the subject of motive would have been open to no exception. But in several parts of his summing up, he presses upon the acceptance of the jury a theory of motive, which appears to us not supported by the evidence, and almost purely speculative.

In dealing with the question of probability, the learned Judge points out the improbability of the crime on the one hand, and of a false charge under the circumstances on the other. And he says, "Whichever hypothesis you adopt, a shock is given to ordinary experience and ordinary probability, and yet it is absolutely certain that one must be true." It is true that the learned Judge is careful to tell the jury, that they are to decide not on probabilites, but on the evidence. But as far as probability is to weigh with them, it is left to them in the way we have pointed out. And the same mode of presenting the case is adopted in other parts of the summing up. Thus it is said, "If the child was not killed by the prisoner, the murder must have been committed by an outsider and an enemy." And the learned Judge goes on to point out the difficulties in the way of a conclusion that an outsider murdered the girl. Later on, speaking of the spear with which the Judge presumes the girl to have been murdered, he says: "Which theory best accords with ordinary experience and reasonable probability—the child's story that the murderer used his own spear, or the theory that an outsider used the prisoner's spear?" This is an extremely dangerous way of presenting a case to a jury. When two alternative views are put before a jury, one or other of which it is suggested must be true, the jury are very likely to accept that as a direction, that they ought to adopt that alternative which seems most consistent with probability and with the evidence. This is wrong, for two reasons: firstly, because it hardly ever happens that a Judge can safely assume that the alternatives he puts to the jury necessarily exhaust the possibilities of the case; secondly, because it may be right that the jury by reason of the obscurity of the case, should refuse to adopt confidently any theory at all, and should on that ground acquit the prisoner.

In the early part of his summing up, the Judge says very correctly that the prosecution had to prove—"first, that the crime of murder was committed; and, secondly, to establish in your minds a reasonable belief, amounting to a moral certainty, that the prisoner committed that crime." But in treating the case in detail he throughout assumes that a murder was committed, and addresses himself to the question of "Who committed it?" This involves an assumption, not only that the girl died by criminal violence, but that the circumstances were such that the crime amounted to murder. And this is an assumption which we think the Judge was not authorised in making.

Throughout the summing up, the circumstances adverse to the prisoner are pressed as strongly as possible, while those favourable to him seem to us not to have had due weight given to them. The fact that no charge was made against the prisoner for several days after the occurrence, is a very important fact. The learned Judge refers to it as "the single circumstance of importance that appears to throw doubt on the story as told by the prosecution." He then refers to the wife's explanation, but it is not pointed out that that explanation is contradicted by the police officer. And he then goes on to offer several speculative explanations of her conduct, which she herself never suggested. This diversity in the mode of treating the facts on the one side and those on the other, seems to us calculated seriously to prejudice the accused.

One material part of the evidence seems not to have been seriously considered at all. The learned Judge throughout his summing up assumes that death was caused by suffocation and a spear wound. The attention of the jury was not called to the grave doubts arising on the evidence, as to what was the real cause of death, and whether the spear wound was inflicted before or after death, nor to the bearing of this question upon the whole case.

For these reasons, we are unable to confirm the conviction and sentence. On the other hand, we do not think we should be justified in allowing the appeal and acquitting the prisoner. The safer course seems to us to be that the prisoner be tried again.

We do not wish to be harsh, but the two judgments we give above shew of what stuff the majority of our Sessions Judges are made. A contemporary attributes the inefficiency in the administration of justice in the Mofussil to the weakness of the Police and not to the incapacity of the Judges. He says it is the Police, who lays the case badly before the Court, and the Court is consequently misled. Surely, the Court which is worth its salt, would not be so misled. The strength of the Court lies in its capacity to sift facts, to discriminate what is proper and legal evidence, and what is not, to weigh evidence intelligently and properly, and then to apply the law to the facts found. Neither the machinations of the Police nor the seductive influences of forensic eloquence should hood-wink a vigilant Court. If a Court cannot see beneath the surface or resist plausible argument, it cannot be expected to do its duty. But unfortunately the training of our District Judges is such that it is doing positive injustice to them to expect them to perform satisfactorily the high and onerous duties with which they are charged. The system of transforming Joint-Magistrates into Sessions Judges after a brief experience is unsound to the core.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE'S INDIAN EXPERIENCES.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE has published a volume entitled "Some Experiences of a Barrister's life" in which he devotes some chapters giving an account of the Baroda trial and some glimpses of Indian Society. On arrival he was not much impressed with Bombay, which is claimed by some to be the Queen of Indian cities. He liked Malabar Hill, "the only portion habitable with any comfort." Here he says, "the residences are built with great taste, and the spot is very beautifully planned. The villas themselves have gardens of greater or lesser extent filled with beautiful shrubs. The rest of the town had nothing to charm the eye." "I cannot," he writes, "imagine a European having energy in such a climate for hard work, but constitutions vary and some get on very well. I dined upon the two visits, before and after I had been to Baroda, with the Chief Justice Westropp and also with Mr. Justice Bayley, meeting with very elegant entertainment at both houses." Nor did Baroda please him. "The men we met scowled at us, and certainly the impression made upon me was that the Europeans were most thoroughly hated." *En passant* Sergeant Ballantine thus writes of Sir Richard Garth: "It was not long after Sir Richard Garth had gone to India as Chief Justice that I saw his genial countenance while he was getting into a hansom at Charing Cross, looking just as jolly as it was his wont to do when mixing in the circuit convivialities, of which he may perchance remember one occasion at the Salsbury Arms at Hertford!" We pass by that interesting occasion. Of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Serjeant Ballantine says:

He had been in Parliament, where he was so indefatigable in worrying everybody that the Government made him Attorney General at Hongkong, and he celebrated the night before that fixed for his departure by breaking the heads of a couple of policemen, and thus nearly lost his appointment. I was instrumental in settling the matter for him. At Hongkong he continued to commit such vagaries that he was recalled; before being so, there had been two unsuccessful attempts to poison him. He then settled down as far as he could settle, as counsel at Bombay, where he became very popular with the natives, whose interests he advocated with great zeal, energy, and ability, and was a considerable thorn in the sides of the constituted authorities. In my chapter upon Evans's I ought to have mentioned him. He used, after having been heard of playing some prank at the Antipodes to walk as calmly into that resort as if he had never left the Temple. He was really a genius, but was lucky not to have ever been rich enough to invite the attention of certain proprietors of lunatic asylums.

Referring to the Baroda trial Serjeant Ballantine thus refers to the Commission, which tried His Highness the Gaekwar:

"The English Judges"—as he terms the Commissioners—were Sir Richard Couch—described here as "Chief Justice of India;" Sir Richard Meade, and Mr. P. S. Melvill, "a Military and a civil officer, each most distinguished in their relative positions." The three native "judges" were Maharajah Scindia, "the Mahratta potentate, tried and trusted friend of England;" Sir Dinkur Rao, "a Hindoo possessing great weight with his fellow-countrymen and esteemed a very able administrator;" and the Maharajah of Jeypore, "highly esteemed by the English Government."

He thus describes Col. Phayre:

Col. Phayre was fussy, meddlesome, and thoroughly injudicious. There were two adverse parties in the State, and instead of holding himself aloof from both, he threw himself violently into that opposed to the Gaekwar, and was greedy to listen to every accusation and complaint that with equal eagerness was gossiped into his ears. His annoyances and constant slights to the Gaekwar were such, that a despatch was sent by the latter to the Government, in temperate and judicious terms, praying for his removal; and its date is most material—namely, November 2, 1874, seven days only before the alleged final attempts at poisoning, but almost if not quite contemporaneous with the alleged tampering with servants. The tone of his despatch may be judged of by the following sentence: *"I beg it to be understood that I do not impute other than conscientious motives to Colonel Phayre!"* Colonel Phayre had been asked to resign by the Governor of Bombay, which he had declined doing, and towards the end of November was actually dismissed by the Governor-General in terms the reverse of complimentary—indeed, to the effect that he utterly misunderstood his duties, and it was not denied that the intention to remove him was probably known to the Gaekwar on November 9, the very day of the alleged attempt to poison; and if not actually known, his own despatch still remained unanswered. This state of affairs which appeared to me nearly conclusive against his guilt, was scarcely adverted to by the English Commissioners; and it cannot be denied that it materially impairs the value of Colonel Phayre's evidence, whilst shewing the absence of motive on the part of the Gaekwar. It was not until reprimanded by the President that he admitted his conduct in Scinde. He very unwillingly, and after long pressure, owned that he knew of the despatch sent to the Government complaining of him and seeking his removal. He was obliged to admit receiving the suggestion from the Governor of Bombay that he should resign, and that this was probably known to the Gaekwar; and that about November 13 he received a despatch from the Central Government dismissing him in terms of censure for his bad management of the affairs of Baroda.

The English Commissioners do not appear to have considered that these circumstances affected the reliance to be placed in his testimony, or tended to show an utter absence of motive for the crime attributed to the Gaekwar.

Serjeant Ballantine thus records his opinion on the trial:

My own deliberate and well considered belief is that Colonel Phayre was subjected to no real attempt to be poisoned, but I think that certain persons were anxious to retain him in the Residency and to defeat the endeavour of the Gaekwar to get him turned out, and supposed that the alleged attempt would have that effect. The Colonel admited that he had received warnings beforehand, from whom did not appear; and a bitter enemy of the Gaekwar's supplied the Colonel with a description of the materials by which the attmpt was actually made. It seems to be conceded that, somehow or another, these people escaped without any investigation. Diamond-dust, arsenic, and copper are the ingredients indicated. The quantity left in the tumbler could not afford a satisfactory analysis. And so there is a miraculous discovery of a parcel containing arsenic in the belt of one of the supposed poisoners, who had forgotten its existence until after it was found; and some most respectable witness was wanted to supply a proof of diamond dust, and so poor Hemchund was produced, and he proved the whole story told to be a lie, as did also another person named Pedro, in relation to a statement made by ano-another accomplice. But the theory that I entertained would be displaced if Damadhur Punt had been a voluntary witness. He was Private Secretary to the Gaekwar, and as far as is known, had no motive to procure his disposition. It becomes, therefore, necessary to ascertain how this gentleman happened to take up the position of his master's accuser, and his account of this will throw no small light upon what probably occurred with the other witnesses. I copy the following from the report of the English Commissioners:—

Damadhur Punt was arrested the evening of the day upon which the Gaekwar was placed in confinement (January 14, 1875). He was imprisoned for two days in the Senapali's Office at the palace and then he was brought to the Residency where he was placed under a guard of European soldiers for sixteen days, and afterwards under a police guard. Being, he states, tired of the European guard, and, *thinking that he could not otherwise get out of confinement*, Damadhur Punt made a confession to Mr. Richey, Assistant Resident, on January 29 and 30 1875. It is substantially the same as his evidence before the Commission *and was made under a promise of pardon.*

I can quite understand that Damadhur Punt did not enjoy himself in company with sixteen English soldiers, and like Hemchund, was ready to redeem himself from such captivity, especially if running the same risks in a future life by remaining in it. But what is the value of such testimony? And every witness went through this same preparation. The feeling of the audience during the examination of Damadhur Punt was shown very clearly by spitting upon the floor and other signs of disgust. On the next day it was observed that a much larger number of soldiers occupied the Court. I have now given a summary of this remarkable inquiry. I have expressed my own views, and have ventured upon a theory that has always prevailed in my mind, although at the period I considered that my duty was confined to showing that the prosecution had failed, which I think I succeeded in doing, and, notwithstanding the great respect that I entertain for the three members of the Commission who felt it to be their duty to decide adversely, I still entertain the same opinion. . . .

The proceedings were terminated by a proclamation dated Simla April 19, 1875, signed C. U. Aitchison, Secretary to the Government of India, deposing the Gaekwar on the ground of abuses previous to and not connected with the inquiry, and in which the following paragraph occurs. The Commissioners being divided in opinion Her Majesty's Government have not based their decision on the inquiry, or the report of the Commission, nor have they assumed that the result of the inquiry has been to prove the truth of the imputations against His Highness. . . . . .

I have, as I have intimated, nothing whatever to do with the reasons of State that influence the Government in deposing the Gaekwar; but it must not be supposed that I think the course was pursued upon well-founded information furnished to the Viceroy. I cannot but remember the kindness and courtesy I received at the hands of the Gaekwar, his patient and uncomplaining demeanour during the inquiry, and his kindly expressions of gratitude for my exertions, and I should be glad if the above imperfect comments should have some effect upon the judgment of those who have to deal with him, and call their attention to the position in which, he is now placed which to my intense astonishment, I understand to be practically in the custody of the Dr. Seward, who figured upon the investigation as one of the bitterest witnesses against him.

Serjeant Ballantine had not evidently heard the remark made by Maharaja Scindia. After the Baroda trial was over His Highness said to the Maharaja of Jeypore—"Maharaja Gaekwar had evidently forgotten what was done in his own State, in our States, and in British territories. He ought to have remembered that

if the Darogaji was made *razi*, the higher officers necessarily became *razi*. These generally see with the eyes and hear with the ears of the Darogaji. If the Maharaja could have secured the good will of Col. Phayre, neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India would have quarrelled with him." The Maharaja Scindia was quite right. But it was too late to mend.

GIFT TO UNBORN PERSONS.

THE March number of the *Indian Law Reports* contains Mr. Justice Wilson's judgment upholding gift to unborn persons under the Hindu Wills Act. It is a judgment of great practical importance to the Hidu Community. The suit was between Alangamonjori Devi and Sonamoni Devi. The facts of the case were as follows: In March 1873, one Chundranath Chowdhary died, leaving him surviving a widow, Alangamonjori Devi the plaintiff in this present suit, his mother Sonamoni Devi (the defendant in the present suit), three unmarried daughters (two of whom subsequently died intestate and unmarried), and three sisters. Chandranath left a will, dated the 28th September 1872, by which he appointed the defendant and other persons his executrix and executors, and after setting out certain properties of which he was possessed, he provided for the maintenance of his family, setting aside certain Government papers for the marriage expenses of his daughters, subject to which purpose he declared that the Government paper should belong to the plaintiff without power of sale. The material part of the will was, however, as follows:

"God forbid, but should I never have a son, in that case my daughter's sons when they come to years of discretion, shall receive (the property) in equal shares. If any daughter be childless or become a widow, she shall receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 as long as she lives and resides in my ancestral family dweling-house and she will be able to get for, her life-time in lieu of maintenance, property yielding Rs. 120. She will not be able to sell it; and when the daughter's sons get all the said property, my mother Thakoranee and three uterine sisters shall receive property sufficient to yield them each Rs. 10 or a total of Rs. 40, for their life-time, in lieu of monthly allowances, and they shall be at liberty to reside in the ancestral family dwelling-house; they shall not be competent to sell the properties. My wife Alangamonjori (when my daughter's sons arrive at years of descretion) shall remain sole tenant of the whole property and accordingly to her own judgment pay either the above mentioned monthly allowances in cash or give property in lieu thereof, and enjoy the same as long as she lives. God forbid but should my three daughters have no sons, or not be likely to have sons, then such those daughters as shall reside in my ancestral family dwelling-house shall receive monthly allowances of Rs. 10 a month from the sircary estate. When my wife Alangamonjori shall consider that her mother-in-law, sister-in-law or daughters are above trouble and that there is no objection, then, if there are no sons of my daughters, she will be able to sell all the said property."

On the death of Chandranath Chowdhry, his mother Sonamoni took possession of the whole of his estate, she alone taking out probate of his will. The testator's widow brought this present suit charging Sonamoni with mismanagement and misappropriation; and in particular with the pledge of the Government papers belonging to the testator's estate and the subsequent expenditure for her own purposes of the sums advanced and with failure to pay the annuities, submitting that the residuary gift was void and inoperative and that she as heiress-at-law was entitled to enjoy the estate, subect to the legacies and annuities, during the term of her natural life, and praying for the construction of the will and asking for an account. Mr. Justice Wilson steers clear of the rocks interposed by the High Court and Privy Council judgments in the Tagore Will Case. His Lordship says:

Under the Hindoo Law in force, prior to the Hindoo Wills Act it is clear that such a gift to unborn persons could not take effect. But the will in this case was made after the Hindoo Wills Act came into operation, and is governed by it. And the question, whether such a gift is good under that Act has not so far as I have been able to ascertain, been the subject of judicial decision.

Section 2 of the Hindoo Wills Act (XXI of 1870) applies to the wills of Hindus and others made on or after the 1st September 1870, and a large number of sections of the Succession Act. Amongst these are 83,98,99,100,101.

Section 98 is as follows:—"Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death. Exception.—It property is bequeathed to a class of persons described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but their possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, the property shall at that time go to such of them as shall be then alive, and to the representatives of any of them who have died since the death of the testator."

Section 99 is as follows:—"When a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void. Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a person described as standing a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but his possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, and if a person answering the description is alive at the death of the testator, or comes into existence between that event and such later time, the property shall at such later time go to that person or if he be dead, to his representatives."

Then section 100 says.—"Where a bequest is made to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death subject to a prior bequest contained in the will, the latter bequest shall be void, unless it comprises whole of the remaining interest of the testator in the thing bequeathed."

And section 101:—"No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the life-time of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

Of these sections, section 98, which is taken from Part XI ("Of the Construction of Wills") deals amongst other things, with the construction and operation of a gift to a class, some of whom come into existence between the death of the testator and the time when the gift takes effect. See illustrations (d), (e), (g), and (h).

Sections 99.100 and 101 are taken from Part XII ("of Void Bequests").

Section 99, by the exception, deals with gifts to persons described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual; and in express terms it declares that such a gift is to take effect, if any person answering the description comes into existence between the death of the testator and the time to which possession is deferred.

That section further deals with two cases of deferred gift—one where the gift is deferred by reason of a prior bequest, the second, when it is deferred otherwise, illustrations (b) (c), (d), are examples of gifts deferred by reason of a prior gift; illustrations (c) of a gift deferred otherwise.

The section, if it stood alone, would absolutely and without restriction empower a testator to give property to unborn persons standing in any particular degree of kindred, provided those persons come into existence before the gift is to take effect in possession.

The gift now in question falls within this rule. It is a gift to the unborn children of his three daughters, to take effect when those children attain their majority.

Sections 100 and 107 embody restrictions upon the power conferred by section 99. By section 100, a gift to an unborn person subject to a prior bequest is void, unless it be an absolute gift of the whole remaining interest of the testator. There is no prior gift in this case, so that this section does not apply.

Section 101, which is general in its terms invalidates any bequest, which delays the vesting beyond a life or lives in being, and the minority of the donee, who must be living at the close of the last life.

This Section governs such a case as the present. But its requirements are complied with.

If, then, these sections are to take effect, it follows, that the Hindu law as established in the Tagore case has been materially altered, and that the gift now in question is valid.

The difficulty arises from S. 3 of the Hindu Wills Act. The last proviso of that section is as follows: "Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Hindu, Jain, or Sikh or Buddhist to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the 1st day of September 1870."

It was argued that the interest given to the sons of the testator's daughters is an interest created in property, that it is one which could not have been created before the Hindu Wills Act took effect, and that, therefore, it is still void by reason of the last proviso.

The meaning thus sought to be put upon the words create any interest is one which, I think, they may fairly bear. But if the construction contended for be correct then whole of S. 99, except the first clause, is inoperative. Section 100 is entirely so. Section 101 is inoperative, because it falls far short of the restrictions existing without it. Now all these form parts of S. 2 of the Hindu Wills Act; therefore, if the argument be sound, the Legislature has in S. 2 enacted an elaborate set of provisions, and in S. 3 it has abolished them all. And in S. 6 it has again referred to them as law, and laid down rules for their construction, If the Legislature has seen fit to legislate in this fashion, I am bound, of course, to accept the fact, and to administer the Law accordingly. But I am equally bound to avoid such a conclusion if I can, I am bound to follow the rule adopted and approved by the Queen's Bench Division as a settled canon of construction,—namely, that a Statute ought to be so constructed that, if it can be prevented, as clause sentence, or word shall be superfluous void or insignificant. (See. Reg. V. Bishop of Oxford). If, therefore a meaning can be found for the words created any interest which will give reasonable effect to those words without overuling the Sections embodied in S. 2, that meaning ought to be adopted. In my opinion such a meaning may well be placed upon the words in question. Amongst the many classes of questions arising upon gifts and Wills, there are most prominently questions as to the subject matter of the gift, questions as to the estate or interest sought to be giving and questions as to the capacity of the donee to take.

Under the first head are all such questions as the power to deal with debuter property, or of a member of a Mitakshara family to take a gift.

Under the second head fall such questions as that of the power to create an estate, such as is dealt with in the Tagore case,—namely, an estate-in-tail male, the power to give an estate which shall never be descendable to any one of another gotra, or an absolute estate, but without power of partition, or without power of sale, or gift or which shall be liable to forfeiture, if any inheritor shall marry a widow or give a widow of his family in marriage. Of some of these there are examples to be found in the books, and of all of them I have more than once met with examples in this Court.

Under the third head, the capacity of the donee, fall such questions as the validity of gifts to unborn persons.

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It seems to me that the third head may properly be, and indeed logically ought to be, regarded as quite distinct from the second.

The Tagore case had not been before the Privy Council when the Hindu Wills Act was passed. But it had been before the court of appeal; and the judgment of Peacock. C. J., in that case throughout took the question of the estate which may be created by will as an entirely distinct question from that of persons who may take a gift under a Will.

The Legislature, had they intended broadly to say that no disposition by will should be valid after passing of the Hindu Wills Act, which was not so before, could easily have said so in a few words as has been done with the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881,) S. 149. But they have not done so. They have in S. 3, dealt with the property which may be bequeathed and with the interest that may be created but have said nothing about the persons to whom a bequest may be made.

These considerations tend to show that the words 'create an interest, are to be read in the narrower sense as referring only to the estate or interest which can be given without reference to the further question to whom it can be given. And as that view of Section 3 gives a meaning to the words of that section at the same time that it allows sections embodied in Sec. 2 to take effect, I think it ought to be adopted.

That the objection in the present case is purely to the persons and not to the interest in the narrower sense is plain from this; that if the same gifts had been given in the same terms, but the daughter's sons had been living at the testator's death, the payments would have been good without the aid of the statute. See case of Soorjemony Dassee Vs Denobhundoo Mullick explained in Tagore V. Tagore.

I must, therefore, decide the case against the plaintiff upon the question of the validity of the gifts to the daughter's sons and the other gifts said to be dependent upon such gift.

We had given this judgment before in an imperfect state; we now give it *in extenso* because it is of great practical importance to the Hindu Community. We think Mr. Justice Wilson's construction of the Hindu Wills Act is quite correct. He has met the difficulties raised by Counsel boldly and skilfully. We believe no appeal has been preferred against this judgment So the law laid down by Mr. Justice Wilson may be accepted as the binding law till it be set aside in appeal or overruled by the higher authority.

THE LEAVE RULES.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from our esteemed Bombay Correspondent:

SIR,—I extract the following editorial query from your issue of June the 12th, anent certain orders of Government on the subject of privilege leave, granted to officers, who enjoy regular vacations.

"Are not High Court Judges entitled to privilege leave? We believe they are, but they enjoy longer vacations than the Uncovenanted Judges. Why should not both be treated on equal terms?"

Sir,—If I am not grossly misinformed a somewhat similar query in the form of a riddle gained the prize of gold watch at the Volunteer fete held at the Bombay Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 13th of June. The riddle was unimportant—it was probably, "why is a place without a single inhabitant like heaven" or something of that sort, but the answer though vulgar in the extreme is pertinent in answering your question. It was, "Because there is not a damned soul in it."

The use of the word commencing with a big big D. more commonly written, "d——d" is variously used in the English language.

Regarded in one sense it is a vulgar but forcible expression used as a rule only as an expletive in moments of great excitement, or as an adjective of singular power to denote the quality of friend or foe: as for instance, "he is a d——d good fellow." This would be considered by Englishmen the highest compliment they could pay a friend in speaking of him, whereas the expression "he is a d——d fool" would be the most forcible demonstration of contempt that an Englishman could find in his vocabulary of English terms.

On the other hand the term is used in the religious circles of Christendom to indicate a soul that is excluded from heaven, and thus the term though differently used on different occasions appears to mean much the same thing, namely a person or soul accursed, or placed under a penalty or ban.

The reason, therefore, why not only Uncovenanted Judges, but all Uncovenanted men are debarred the privileges granted to Covenanted men, is because the former are politically and socially d——d and excluded from the heaven of Covenanted Civilianism.

Why this should be it is hard to say. Like Dundreary in "Our American Cousin" it is "a thing no fellah can understand," but it is only one of a great many things we cannot understand, but have to receive, as our political and spiritual guides tell us, "On faith."

At the same time the laity are not forbidden to wonder at the strange state of affairs, and I have no doubt Government will not object to your propounding

a question which will meet with no more satisfactory answer than the one I have given.

Still I think they should endeavour to give some attention to this burning question, for as your rhyming correspondent "Cosmopolitan" remarks, why Covenanted Civilians should draw such large salaries and lord it over every one else merely because they have passed certain examinations and been sent out from England by the Secretary of State, is a thing no one understands.

I think I could lay my hand on the shoulders of a good many Uncovenanted men who would be willing to have their abilities in practical matters tested and enter into competition in these matters with any Covenanted Civilian.

Of many subjects known to the Civilian, such as classics, chemistry, &c., &c., he may be ignorant, but after a few years' absence from his crammers, I doubt if the Covenanted man knows much more about these subjects than his Uncovenanted fellow-labourer, and after all the theoretical knowledge of the sciences is merely a test of the man's mind to grasp and retain what he learns; and forms no index to his abilities to conduct the multifold duties of practical, every-day business.

Professors Huxley, and Darwin, I believe, were recognised as being quite as clever men as Tom Jones, C.S, and Gordon Spanker B.A., C.S., but I doubt if those distinguished gentlemen could have decided an intricate case in Court, framed a budget, or written an administration report.

The true test for a good Government servant is an examination that shall discover his peculiar abilities in one certain direction,—law, education, finance, public works, or what not.

A man chosen under such a system of competitive examination, is likely to prove of real value to the state, and future examinations should prove his special aptitude for performing the duties of one peculiar branch in his general department.

Practical, not theoretical knowledge is the main thing in business, and I think a Covenanted Civilian would find it hard to get employment, despite his scientific knowledge, if he relied merely on that knowledge in competing with the abused Uncovenanted men for posts outside the Government Service.

But aside from this and referring to the subject of leave, I cannot imagine on what grounds Government allows long and frequent leave to the highly paid members of the Service, and lessens the grant of proportion as the pay of its servants grows lower.

I should have thought the exact reverse would have commended itself to common sense.

The valuable services of a Commissioner can hardly be so easily dispensed with (one would fancy) as those of his office *chuprasee*, yet it is an extraordinary fact that whereas the former can go off to England on half his large pay, after a few years service his last return from leave, or take three months leave after three years' service, on full pay, the wretched *chuprasee* on a few paltry rupees a month, will consider himself lucky if he gets any leave at all to visit his native country.

Of course his (menial) service is not to be compared with the Commissioner's, but since they are paid according to their supposed merits the privilege of leave, it would seem, should in reason be granted to each alike. The *chuprasee* doubtless loves his home and rest from labour, as well as the Commissioner. He is generally (like the Commissioner) a foreigner to the particular portion of the country he serves in; and his natural longing to visit the old homestead, and renew old associations, is as great in his breast as in that of his chief.

Why cannot this fact be recognised and the rules made equally applicable to all Government servants? Leave, other than privilege leave, is not allowed to count as service for pension, so that permanent residents in India will not be inclined to avail themselves of leave on half pay which increases their obligatory term of service; but privilege leave is a boon that should be permitted to all or to none at all.

The present complicated leave rules are the results of constant complications regarding the titles of various officers in various positions to leave. One arbitary table in the Civil Leave Code gives the names of a number of Uncovenanted Officers who are permitted the more favourable leave rules granted to Covenanted men. This table was prepared some years ago on the ground that the positions of the Uncovenanted Officers named demanded the concession. Their successors, however, have not been considered so worthy of consideration and I know several officers who complain that they are seniors in importance and position to men named in the favourable leave rule list.

We have separate leave rules for Judges, Clergymen, Uncovenanted, and Covenanted, Forest, and Public Works and several other Departments. Why is this confusion worse confounded allowed to continue?

The rules for the grant of leave might be simplified into half a dozen paragraphs.

The monthly privilege leave should be taken once a year as it becomes due, and not allowed to accumulate. The original idea of Government was based on the English plan, namely that a brain worker needs a certain amount of rest in the course of a year. Experience fixed it at one month and the custom in all Government Offices, Banks, and large firms in England, is to permit the principal employes a month's leisure, which they may take at any time that is convenient to them during the twelve months, but the leave cannot accumulate.

If this rule were followed in India the expense of sending one officer to fill another's place for two or three months would be avoided, and by a little ingenuity the work of any office could be kept going for four weeks even though it might be short handed by one man.

Let the lucky vacationists have their vacations, and if under one month in the year let them take the residue at any convenient time. If the vacations extend over a month in the year let them thank God they are not as other men, but luckier.

Then give all the same furlough. Let the mild Hindu, the bearded Moslem, and the irritable Briton have each and all an equal chance of rest in the peaceful homesteads of their native countries, and I think one year of rest after eight years' service would not be too great a boon to grant.

Eight years make a hole in man's life, and three rests would see him at the end of his service.

Longer leave than a year except in cases of sickness I think highly undesirable, as a man gets thoroughly out of harness, and never quite gets into it again. I commend these remarks to thoughtful readers of every class and remain,

Yours, &c.,

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and staff will return to Calcutta on the 10th instant. His Honor will stay in the capital for about a week and will then proceed on a tour through the Eastern districts.

WE ARE glad to observe that the East India Association is reviving. It shewed more life at its last annual meeting. We read that "a wish was expressed by several speakers that local committees should be established in Madras, Calcutta, the Punjab and elsewhere, as in Bombay, for the purpose of advising the parent association upon matters of Indian import calling for redress of amendment by appeal to the authorities at home." This is a good idea and ought to be carried out. But the Association ought to be catholic in its scope and tone. It now smacks too much of the Bombay fish.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE of St. Petersburgh contains the text of the Russo-Persian treaty, of which the following is a summary:

The new frontier is defined as following the river Atrek to Tebat and thence southward along the Dach and Tagir hills to the river Tchandir at Tchakan Kale. The line proceeds by the hills between the Tchandir and Soumbar valleys to the mouth of the Akh Ogaian and thence along the Jouambar to Daine and through Nourun up to the summit of the Kopet Dagh. Turning then to the south-east as far as the defile of Giarmah it passes along the hills overlooking the Soumbar valley, from Giarmah to Rabah, across the heights to Geok Kotal and along one river Firouse. From here the crest of the hills is followed to the road from Askabad to Firouse and thence to the most northern height of the Nosemar hills. Leaving the village of Keltichina to the north the line continues to the Kizil Dagh, and following the Ziriken until it reaches the Baba Dourmare Valley passes in the oasis of the Akhal Takkas between Baba Doormare and Lalftabad. The forts of Giarmah, Koul, and Koulaf are included in Russian territory and are to be destroyed in one year. The Shah undertakes not to direct the water of the streams in his territory from the Tekke oasis, nor to allow fresh settlements on the banks. Another article provides that the supply of arms is to be prevented on both sides; and another that the Cazar shall appoint agents at various points on the frontier to settle disputes between the local authorities of the two contracting powers,

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S London correspondent thus notices Raja Rampal Sing's return to England:

Rajah Rampal Sing who made himself known in this country by making active preparations to canvass an English county constituency at the last general election, is again a familiar figure in London society, and his stylish victoria driven by a native servant in English livery is to be seen at most of the meets of the season in the Park and elsewhere. I don't know whether he has executed his promise yet to buy an English estate and properly "nurse" a constituency; but I know that he is steadily bent on being the first native of India in the British House of Commons, and, being an agreeable and most presentable man, he may eventually achieve his object. But he has a great deal to learn yet. He is yet quite too modest and timorous to speak in public with any facility and needs instruction in the political slang of the day and drilling in the parade of party politics. Meanwhile, he is about to try another experiment——the establishment of an Anglo-Hindustani newspaper in London for the purpose of diffusing political knowledge from a Liberal point of view amongst all sections of the people of India. The journal, which will be forwarded to the East for distribution in the same way as the ordinary English mail-journals, will be printed in the vernacular as well as in English.

We admire the perseverance of Raja Rampal Sing.

THE SAME correspondent says that "there is no truth in the rumour that the Berars will be retroceded to the Nizam on the attainment of his majority. Nor is it expected that the forthcoming discussion on the subject in the House of Commons will elicit matter of new interest. Indeed, the chances of any debate at all are fast diminishing, and Lord Hartington will certainly not exert himself to give facilities for the raising of a question in which he would prefer not to have to make a statement." We are sorry to read this statement. The Berar question has been discussed thread-bare, and we will not therefore re-open the old issues. But we cannot too often repeat that the British Government will redeem its character for good faith, if it will restore the Berars to the Nizam.

LAST MONDAY'S *Englishman* contains a long article on the proposed appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to be acting Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court during the absence of Sir Richard Garth. Our contemporary is simply self-contradictory. He admits that Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter is "a man of whom his fellow-Bengalis may very justly feel proud." The writer continues: "He has made the most of all the advantages which a liberal and enlightened policy has placed at the disposal of those members of the native community, who seek the paths of learning and the careers into which they lead. He has worthily succeeded two worthy predecessors in showing that a share in the government of this country may, so far as regards one of the most important departments of the State, be very properly and successfully conceded to natives. The rising generation of his countrymen owe him no small debt of gratitude for his personal contribution to the success of an experiment, which was at one time regarded as more than problematical, and they may well set his example before their eyes for study and emulation." But, says our contemporary, dame Fortune has denied him some "advantages." In the first place he is not a barrister-at-law, but so the same remark applied to the three Civilians, who had before acted as Chief Justice of Bengal, who allude to Messrs. Trevor, Louis Jackson and Kemp. Our contemporary next brings forward a technicalobjection. He says:

"The Act of Parliament requires that not less than one-third of the Judges of the High Court, *including the Chief Justice* shall be barristers. We are well aware that on three occasions a Civilian Judge, who was not a barrister, has been appointed to officiate for an absent Chief Justice, and the Home Government (doubtless duly advised) has ruled that such an officiating appointment is not a breach of the statute. We may, however, be permitted to observe that it is not correct to speak of a Judge *officiating as Chief Justice*. The Act of Parliament gives no authority to the Governor-General in Council to appoint an acting or officiating Chief Justice, or appoint any one to act or officiate as Chief Justice. What the statute empowers the Governor-General in Council to do, is to *appoint one of the Judges of the same High Court to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the said Court;*" and that *performing the duties* (the statute does not say *exercise the powers*) of Chief Justice is something different from acting or officiating as Chief Justice is manifest from the language of the same section, which empowers the Governor-General in Council to appoint a person, having the requisite qualification, to *act as a Judge* of the High Court during the absence of any Judge of such Court. The statute does not require that the Judge appointed

to *perform the duties of Chief Justice* shall have any special qualifications, so that in all probability the Home Government were rightly advised if, in the three instances already referred to, the Judge were appointed to *perform the duties of Chief Justice*, for, as we have already said, there is no authority to appoint any one to act or officiate as Chief Justice."

Well, if in the past three cases the senior Judge performed the duties of the Chief Justice, we see no objection to the use of the same phraseology in the case of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter. But the writer supplies the answer to his own question. He says :

But it will be said that in the majority of instances the senior has been chosen; and this much at least is settled by the practice hitherto—that the senior is to be selected, unless there are special reasons for passing him over. We are quite willing to concede for argument's sake, that this much has been settled. In all the three cases in which the senior up to the present been chosen, he was a gentleman of ripe experience in everything connected with the administration of justice in these Provinces. We are bound to say, in order to be strictly fair in our argument, that each of the three Judges so chosen had never presided at a Criminal Sessions, or taken any share in the other work on the Original Side of the High Court; and in this respect they were just as deficient as Mr. Justice Mitter."

Our contemporary, however, raises a new objection. He remarks: "But they (Messrs. Trevor, Louis Jackson and Kemp) all had three qualifications in which Mr. Justice Mitter is lacking. They had long practical experience in the administration of Criminal Justice in the Courts of first instance in the Mofussil; and it is notorious that the want of this experience has been a source of real weakness in every native Judge appointed to the High Court." It is quite true that the pleader Judge of the High Court had never exercised Magisterial powers, but neither did the Barrister Judge wield the same powers. Both, however, in the exercise of their profession, conducted the trial of criminal cases, and thus acquired experience in the administration of the criminal law. Then our contemporary repeats his old argument that Mr. Justice Mitter has not been a member of the English Committee, which attends to the executive business of the court. His exclusion from the English Committee is certainly a gross injustice to him, but he is not responsible for it. Our contemporary next says: "His duties have been wholly judicial, and the reputation which he has fairly earned, has been made in deciding civil cases on the Appellate side of the Court—in discharging just those duties for which the Government of India has repeatedly declared the educated native of Bengal to be peculiarly fitted." But Mr. Justice Mitter like other Judges of the High Court hears both civil and criminal appeals. And lastly our contemporary remarks :

In the *third* place the three Judges already referred to were English men—natives of that country whose institutions and laws and civilisation and progress have been introduced into these provinces for the moral and material benefit of a different race. That civilisation, those laws and institutions, must be better understood and comprehended by men born in the land which gave them also birth. The entire Government of this country is based upon this, as an accepted truth; and until these institutions have taken root and grown up and flourished in India; until the people of the country have been raised to the same level with those who now try to raise them, the direction of every department and more specially of the judicial department, must necessarily be in the hands of Englishmen. Mr. Justice Mitter has never been out of India. He has not seen England—has not seen Englishmen in their own land. He has not studied at their schools, or read at their colleges. His ways can not be their ways; nor his thoughts their thoughts. In a thousand ways he cannot understand them—can have no sympathy with them, or they with him. To place him, therefore, even temporarily at the head of a department, in which all those who fill the highest places are Englishmen, would be unjust to them—would be unjust to him; would be distasteful to the European community; would be a premature trial likely to prejudice a great experiment; and a political error which, by forcing, may injure the plant for which too early a maturity is sought to be obtained. The day may come when the native Judge of the High Court will be a gentleman who has been educated in England amongst Englishmen, who understands their ways and modes of thought, who sympathizes with them and they with him. When that day does come, we doubt not liberal and enlightened members of the judicial service and of the European public will see nothing anomalous in the native Judge's performing the duties of Chief Justice, and the time will not then be far distant when natives of this country will fill the *pukka* post of Chief Justice, will become Chief Commissioners and Lieutenant-Governors. But that day has not yet come; and the time therefore has not arrived for making the experiment recommended by our contemporaries.

We at once plead guilty to the crime of color. It is this awful crime, which so much vitiates the native claim. We are much obliged to our contemporary for the information he has been kind enough to vouchsafe us regarding the feelings of the "bulk" of our countrymen in this matter. Far from regarding the appointment as a matter of national congratulation they will, according to the writer, look upon it as tantamount to the "lowering of a high office." This is certainly news to us. But our contemporary is not altogether unkind to the native. He says, the time may come when a native educated in England may be appointed not only acting but *pucka* Chief Justice, and may also become Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor, but that day is not at hand, and our contemporary is therefore quite safe in indulging in these platitudes. In the meantime he dreads all sorts of fearful consequences from the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter to act as Chief Justice for two months and therefore importunes the Viceroy to stay his hand. Oh! what a disaster is impending over the country! Happily the *Englishman* it seems does not represent the local English feeling in this matter. Both the *Indian Daily News* and the *Statesman* are anxious to see justice done to the Native claim.

MR. O'DONNELL again raised the question of the increase of mortality in the Bengal Jails in 1879. Lord Hartington in reply said :

No punishment has been inflicted, so far as I am aware upon any one in respect of the great mortality in the gaols in Bengal in 1879 80. I have never denied that there was a very great mortality during the period referred to, not only in Bengal, but in other provinces. At first it was believed by many persons including the Lieutenant-Governor and the Inspector-General of Gaols of Bengal, that the increased mortality was mainly caused by the reduced scale of the diet introduced in March 1877. The question, however, is an exceedingly difficult one. It has been engaging the anxious attention of the authorities in India, as well as in this country, and further inquiries show that it is far from clear that the reduced diet had anything to do with the increase which occurred in the mortality; but whatever may have been its effect, the reduction of the scale of diet was on the recommendation of a committee, and was not the act of any individual official. The Government of India, having gone very fully into the subject, transmitted in February last their despatch upon it. They are of opinion that there are good grounds for the conclusion that the connection between the mortality and the reduced diet has been too hastily assumed, and that there is no reason to believe that it was because they were insufficiently fed that the prisoners anywhere died in excessive numbers in 1879; and they attribute the rise in the death rate mainly to influences affecting the general population of the country They think that the reduced rate of diet may possibly be susceptible of improvement in detail; but that, when compared with the scales which have been found to answer well in English prisons, it cannot be considered deficient to such an extent as to have been in any appreciable degree a cause of mortality. If the hon. members likes to move for the correspondence, I shall have no objection to give it as an unopposed return."

Mr. O'Donnell asked whether, since there had been an improvement in the diet, the rate of mortality had not sunk, a so whether any punishment had been awarded for the excessive floggings inflicted on prisoners while they ware under an almost starvation scale of diet.

Lord Hartington was happy to say there had been a very great diminution in the rate of mortality, and it had certainly taken place since the alteration in the scale of dietary had been made. The Government of India, were not by any means satisfied that the increased rate of mortality was caused by the reduced rate. The question of the punishment inflicted in the prisons had been carefully enquired into and orders had been issued on the subject.

Mr. O'Donnell in consequence of the extreme gravity of the subject and the impossibility of getting at the facts with regard to action of the Indian Government, gave notice that on going into committee of supply, he would call attention to the flogging of 11,000 prisoners in the goals of Bengal, between the 1st of January 1879 and the 31st March 1880, a most exclusive y on charges of short work, although the scale of diet was now admitted to have been insufficient to support healthy life, and though many hundreds of prisoners actually died of starvation, and starvation diseases; and would move—

"That such wholesale flogging was, especially under the circumstances, cruel, inhuman, and criminal, and that the appointment to the Indian Council of Sir Ashley Eden, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was a condonation of reprehensible maladministration, which was calculated to hinder and disturb good government in India." He also appealed to the noble Marquis to afford him any opportunity in his power for a thorough examination of this most serious question.

WITH REGARD to the report of the Simla Army Commission the following interpellations took place in Parliament :

June 8.—Mr. Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India whether, before a final decision was arrived at by him and his Council upon the recommendation of the Government of India as to the report of the Simla Army Commission, he would lay upon the table either a copy of the report or of the recommendations of the Government of India.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said that the report could not well be laid upon the table before a final decision was arrived at. As to other important recommendations of the Indian Government, some difference of opinion existed among his advisers at home, civil and military, and the most careful consideration was necessary before coming to a final decision upon them. If any material alterations took place in the recommendations of the Government of India, they would be laid before the House for consideration.

In reply to a question from Mr. O'Donnell concerning the importation into India of certain cargoes of petroleum, the Marquis of Hartington said that they were under the detention of the Government, and further, that no more petroleum would be admitted into India until the Act is altered.

THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONS took place in the House of Commons anent the Petroleum Bill :

June 6.—Mr. Macfarlane asked the Secretary of State for India if his attention had been called to the statement of a newspaper correspondent from Calcutta, with reference to the importation of dangerous explosive oil from America; and if it were true that he had instructed the Government of India to repeal or modify the Act passed by that Government only last year; and if it were true that the Government of India, in obedience to such orders, was legislating upon the subject at Simla, where no independent or commercial member of the Council is present.

The Marquis of Hartington: My attention has been called to the statement of a Calcutta correspondent, which contains an inaccurate report of the facts. Representation have been made to me by respectable firms that four cargoes, containing 2,500,000 gallons of petroleum, have been rejected by the Government inspectors as below the standard, though they had taken every precaution to comply with the requirements of the Act. They have laid before me documentary evidence to support the latter assertion. It is also stated that other cargoes are on the voyage, under similar conditions. On consulting Professor Abel, who is the inventor of the test employed here and in India, I find that he is uncertain whether his test, intended to be used in a temperate climate, can be entirely depended on under very different climatic conditions in India. This opinion seems to be confirmed by the fact that identical samples of oil refused at Bombay last autumn have been re-tested in London and admitted. Under these circumstances, and considering that merchants who appear to have taken every reasonable precaution to comply with the requirements of the law are subjected to very heavy loss by what it is, at least, possible may be an imperfection of the test aid down by the law, and also that a reduction, by the rejection of the cargoes in question, of something like a quarter of the years imports, must greatly raise the price of petroleum in India and cause loss and inconvenience to the Indian consumer, I thought it right to communicate the facts before me by telegram to the Government of India and to ask their earliest consideration of the matter. The question of any permanent modification of the test under the Act cannot be considered for some time, till the opinions of the experts who have been consulted are received. But, to meet the pressing case of the alleged hardship to shippers of cargoes of petroleum already arrived in India or afloat, the Government of India propose to pass in their Legislative Council tomorrow a temporary Act admitting petroleum certified by the New York public inspectors not to flash below the standard required by the Act. I have issued no instructions in the matter, but have simply communicated the information received and the opinions of experts, leaving it to the discretion of the Legislative Council whether to pass the Act.

June 8th :—

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether the cargoes of petroleum stopped for inflammability at Calcutta, but admitted by special privilege on receipt of information from the Home Government were intended for the use of Government or for sale to the people of India; who were the shippers of the said cargoes, and what representations were made on their behalf at the India Office; whether it was permissible in England to suspend the safeguards and prohibitions against the importation and sale of dangerous oils in England; and whether the Government of India would grant compensation in case of loss of life or injury to persons or property arising from the use of the inflammable petroleum landed at Calcutta by the special license of the Indian authorities.

The Marquis of Hartington :—The hon. member had probably placed the question on the paper before I had answered the question of the hon. member for Carlow on Tuesday. The cargoes of petroleum in question were not admitted into India, but are still under detention. They were for sale, not Government stores. The shippers were Messrs. Wallace Brothers and Messrs. Blackwood and Conor. I stated on Tuesday the nature of the representations they made at this office. The legislature in India as in England, can of course modify existing petroleum acts. If the Indian law is modified by the Legislature, no question of compensation can arise.

In answer to further question from Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. O'Donnell—

The Marquis of Hartington said :—No petroleum can be landed in India until the Act is modified, except under the condition of the existing law. I have not received any additional information from the Government of India, but I have reason to believe that they have postponed legislation for a time in consequence of representation made to them in India.

The statement of the Secretary of State, it will be seen, does not quite coincide with that made in the Vice-regal Council. Both the Viceroy and the Law Member had stated in Council that the Bill had been introduced at the instance of the Secretary of State, but Lord Hartington throws the responsibility upon the Government of India. We hope this point will be cleared up.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption: its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advice its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be preceptible; so that in some

cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion or the disease, as in consumption may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 28, 1882.

GENERAL.—Baboo Atal Behary Moitra, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three weeks, under rule 2, section 136 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fureedpore, is allowed leave for two months, under rule 2, section 136 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to Fureedpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. B. De. Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Raneegunge, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Baboo Tariny Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Doorga Dass Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and appointment Departments, under the orders of the 24th January last, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough for nine months and 21 days.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Naraingunge Division of that district.

Baboo Chander Kanta Nag is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the district of Chittagong, vice Baboo Kalipada Chuckerbutty, deputed to License-tax duty in that district.

The orders of the 13th May last, granting leave for three months to Baboo Kali Kumar Roy Chowdhry, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is cancelled.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdhry, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is allowed leave for two months and five days, under section 71 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of the orders of the 16th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, Baboo Rajender Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Collector of Calcutta and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, under Act VII (B. C.) of 1878, in the following places, during the absence, on privilege leave, or Mr. G .M. Goodricke, or until further orders :—

(1) In the district of Calcutta ;

(2) In so much of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs as is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police Calcutta ; and

(3) In so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the municipality of Howrah.

POLICE.—Mr. H. A. Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Magesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for fifteen days.

Mr. T. C. Orr. Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the district of Hazareebagh.

Mr. A. B. Barnard, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to the district of Gya.

Mr. J. C. Stack, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazareebagh, is transferred to the district of Midnapore.

Mr. C. M. Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, is transferred to the district of Hooghly, and is posted to Serampore in that district.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Russick Chunder Roy, Second Munsif of Moolfutgunge, in the district of Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, and to be ordinarily stationed at South Putteah *vice* Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, resigned.

Baboo Russick Cunder Roy, is also appointed to be Rent Suit Munsif at South Putteah, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes within the local limits of that Munsifee, for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Parankissen Biswas, B.L., is appointed to act until further orders as a Munsif in the district of Furreedpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Moolfutgunge, *vice* Baboo Russick Chunder Roy.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar, First Munsif of Moolfutgunge, in the district of Furreedpore, is appointed to be Rent Suit Munsif of that Chowkey, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court to the value of Rs. 50.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Poorea, is vested with the powers under section 521 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Atul Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Dantoon, in the district of Midnapore, is vested under clause 6, section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, with powers of a Judge for the hearing of compensation cases under the Act, arising within the Munsifees of Dantoon, and Contai in that district.

Baboo Hem Chunder Gossain is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore General Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Bose, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, and to be ordinarily stationed at Howra during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. N. Banerjeee, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY LD.

DEBENTURE LOAN TWO LACS.

By Virtue of the powers conferred on them at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 12th June and confirmed on the 27th idem, the Directors of the above Company hereby invite tenders for Debentures to the extent of Two Lacs of Rupees which will run *paripassu* with the previous issues as well as any subsequent issue.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1,000 each and will bear interest at the rate of 50% payable half yearly say on 20th January and July, on presentation of coupons which will be attached to the Debentures. The Debentures will run for 15 years, and be payable to the bearer on 20th July 1897.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the Holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and revenue.

Tenders will be received up to 3 P.M. on Thursday the 13th July 1882, at the office of the undersigned where forms of Tender can be obtained on application, and due notice will be given to the successful tenders.

No tenders below par will be entertained.

Payment in full of any accepted Tender must be made in this office by the 20th July 1882, on which date the Debentures will be ready.

By order of the Directors.

5/8, Clive Street, *Calcutta*, 28*th June*, 1882. } GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co. Agents.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the rules passed by the Government of India, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th March 1882, Part I.A., page 60 to 64, the duty on skeleton forms of such instruments as require a one anna stamp under the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879, will be denoted in this office by a colored impression if presented accompanied by a certificate signed by a Government Treasury Officer of the payment of the requisite amount of duty.

Stamp Office, Calcutta, The 26th June 1882. } H. REYLAND. Offg. Supd. of Stamps,

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This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, cures indigestion, with its thousand phases of suffering, strengthens the debilitated frame, enervated by residence in hot climates, builds up the broken constitution, and in fact acts like a charm. As a sustaining, purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. G. C. Kernott, M.D., L.S.A., London, says:—"I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood. I have been in the habit of ordering your SARSAPARILLA for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles." CAUTION.—*Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre.* No other genuine. In bottles—2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

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NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, ifnecessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 1*st May* 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1882.

Bangalore, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

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18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

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Rs.	15				19			23		28	each.

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	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

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Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

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10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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The Executive Committee, having selected a house which they propose to purchase for the above object, applied to the Government of Bengal for assistance. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently expressed his willingness to purchase the house, valued at Rs. 60,000, and make it over to the Committee to be used as a hostel, on condition that the Committee are able to provide the amount, estimated at Rs. 62,000 required to extend, repair and furnish it. A sum of about Rs. 50,000, as shewn in the annexed list has already been received or promised, and the Committee appeal with confidence to the liberality of the

public to enable them to carry out the scheme in which both the late and the present Lieutenant-Governor have manifested a warm and practical interest.

Subscriptions may be paid direct to the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Hindu Hostel Building Fund or to the undersigned.

A. M. NASH,
Hony. Joint-Secretary, Hindu Hostel Building Fund.

22, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the 15th. June 1882.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Name of Subscriber.	Amount. Rs.	As.	Remarks.
1 The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.	500	0	Paid.
2 Her Highness Maharani Sarna Mayi, C.I.	4000	0	Ditto
3 The Hon'ble Raja Pramathanath Ray Bahadur	2000	0	Ditto
4 Maharaja Kamal Krishna	2000	0	
5 Babu Gopi Lal Pande	2000	0	
6 His Highness the late Maharaja of Burdwan	2000	0	
7 Babu Joy Kissen Mukherji and his son, the Hon'ble Pyari Mohan Mukherji	1500	0	
8 Maharaja Krishna Pratap Sahie of Hutwa	1000	0	Paid.
9 Ray Surja Kumar Acharjya Chaudhuri Bahadur of Muktagacha	1000	0	Ditto
10 The Maharaja of Durbhanga	1000	0	Ditto
11 MaharajaNilmani Deo of Pachete	1000	0	Paid a Govt. P. Note for Rs. 1000 in 4 p.c.
12 The Maharaja of Bettiah	1000	0	Paid
13 Srimati ManoMohiniDevi, Putia	1000	0	Ditto
14 Raja Pramatha Nath Deb Ray, Naldangaj	1000	0	Paid a Govt. P. Note for Rs. 1000 in 4 p.c.
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20 Babu Kalikrishna Tagore	1000	0	
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22 His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan	951	4	Paid.
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25 Babu Mohimaranjan Roy Chaudhuri	500	0	Ditto
26 Raja Ramranjan Chakravarti Bahadur	500	0	Ditto
27 Babu Sriram Thakur	500	0	Ditto
28 Mahishadal Estate	500	0	Ditto
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30 Maharani Harasundari Devi	500	0	
31 Maharaja Narendra Krishna	500	0	
32 Nawab Abdul Gunny, C.S.I.	400	0	Paid.
" Ashonollah Khan Bdr.	400	0	Ditto
33 Babu Budhu Nath Chaudhuri	350	0	Ditto
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35 His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore	300	0	
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45 The late Raja Bisvesvar Malia	200	0	Paid.
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71 " Nathu Lal Chaudhuri	100	0	
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75 " Nobin Chandra Roy, Bamandanga	100	0	Ditto
76 Roy Ramani Mohun Chaudhuri Bahadur, Tusbhandar.	100	0	Ditto
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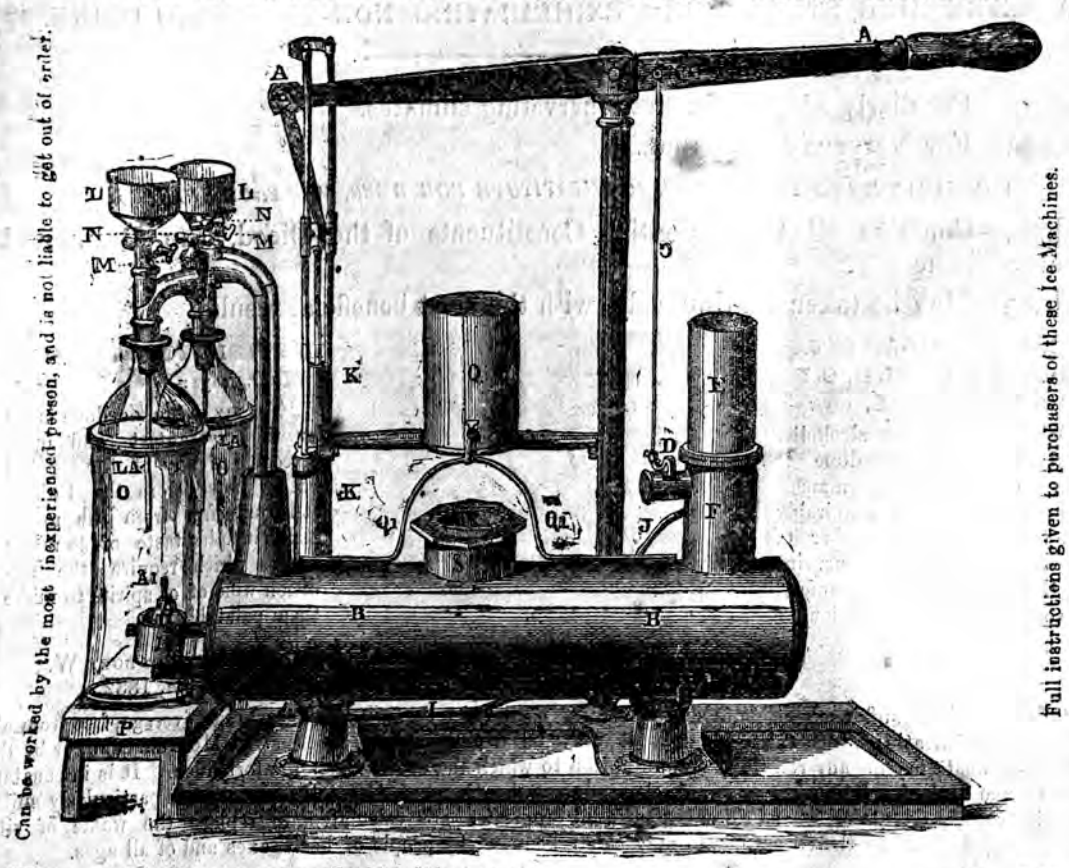

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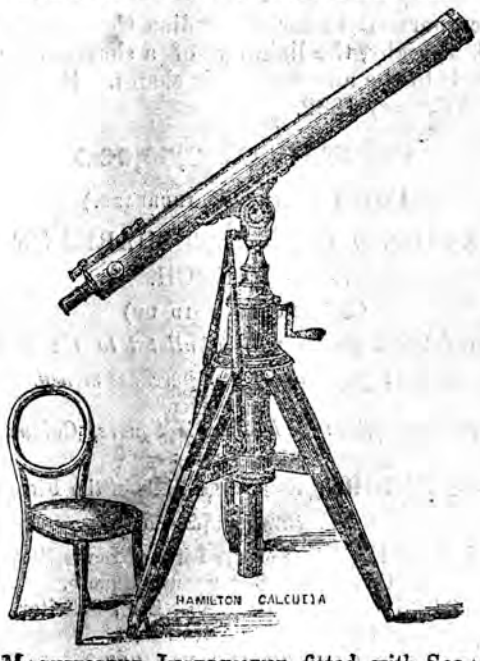

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Whereof Paid-up £450,000

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